

Preaching and Practice. While professing to be hostile to the trust system, Mr. McKinley selects as his Attorney General the attorney of the steel trust. While professing to be partial to the civil service system, Mr. McKinley selects as his civil service commissioner a man, who, while in congress, voted against an appropriation for the enforcement of the civil service system. Such actions as these speak louder than all the platitudes which Mr. McKinley could frame in a life time.

A Soldier's Opinion. A soldier in the Philippines writes a letter to a New York paper describing our new possessions in the Orient thus:

The Filipinos are a bunch of trouble gathered together on the western horizon of uncivilization. They are bounded on the north by rocks and destruction, on the east by typhoons, on the south by cannibals and earthquakes, on the west by hoodoos and smugglers.

The soil is extraordinarily fertile, producing large crops of insurrection and trickery. The climate is pleasant and healthful for scorpions, centipedes, snakes and alligators. The principal exports are rice, hemp, sick soldiers and war bulletins. The principal imports are American soldiers, arms, ammunition, beer and tobacco.

An Act of Gallantry. The London Truth is much taken with the gallantry of the King of Italy. It says:

What a compliment Victor Emmanuel III. has paid to Queen Helena! Her head—not his—is to figure by his wish on the forthcoming issue of Italian postage stamps. This is the first time any Queen Consort has been so honored. The king has a wide, long and somewhat under-hung chin, which is not pleasing. It may be a case of atavist reversion, as it is a good deal the chin of the Emperors Maximilian I. and Charles V. If they are very far-back ancestors. He is very often descended from them through the House of Savoy and the Royal House of Saxony. The Queen of Italy seems to suit the king exactly. She is a happy mean between the Oriental and the European woman.

Kruger's Prophecy Fulfilled. It is reported that Paul Kruger said that if the British wanted to take his country, he would make them pay \$100,000,000 for it. The London Saturday Review, referring to this statement, says that it was greeted with laughter in England. The Review adds:

But it was the laughter of fools and is already crackling like thorns under the pot of the ex-president at The Hague. The facts are that we have already spent on the South African war £146,000,000 and, as it is admitted that our expenditure is at the rate of £6,000,000 a month and we shall have to pay large sums for compensation and assistance to ruined farmers, that the total probable cost will not be far short of £200,000,000. This would be five times what the Crimean war cost us and nearly a third of the debt incurred in the great struggle with Napoleon.

Pullman near the Treason Line. Rev. James M. Pullman is the presiding elder of the New England Conference and lives at Lynn, Massachusetts. Mr.

Pullman is a brother of the late George M. Pullman. On April 9th in the New York Conference of the Methodist Church, Mr. Pullman

declared that the rapid growth of the trusts was fast eating away the vitality of the nation. He charged the trust magnates with closing many factories by taking away manufacturing industries. To corner the market on everything, he said, was their idea. Mr. Pullman added:

Several of the churches in my district, as well as the towns in which they are situated, have been almost ruined by those modern missionary societies called trusts. Factories and houses are to let in many of the towns where once varied industries furnished bread and independence to a church-going people. The church of the plain people is bound to suffer, and that is the Methodist Church."

This statement was greeted with prolonged applause. So it seems after all that there are some eminent men who do not regard a criticism of the trust system as treasonable.

Strange Doctrine for the Chronicle. The Chicago Chronicle has always made sport of "the crime of '73." Referring to a report that J. Pierpont Morgan has gone to London for the purpose of engineering a scheme to place the finances of Mexico on a gold basis, the Chronicle says: "An attempt to introduce a gold dollar substantially the same in value as our dollar and lift the Mexican silver dollar to its level would, if successful, practically double every individual debt in the country."

Is this not a remarkable statement to come from a newspaper that could see no immorality in "the crime of '73?" That act doubled the value of debts, but the process was gradual.

Freedom of Speech and of the Press. The constitution prohibits congress from abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, and yet a newspaper editor in the Philippines was deported, a newspaper at Havana was closed up and its editor arrested and two other editors at Havana were sentenced to imprisonment by the captain of the port. Practically these newspaper editors were guilty of lese majestie, that new offense that has come to be quite terrible under our policy of imperialism. None of them were permitted to avail themselves of the constitutional privilege of a trial by a jury of their peers and their cases were disposed of in true imperialistic fashion. Many strange things are happening and must happen under the strange policies we are pursuing with respect to our new possessions.

Republican Newspapers and Trust Products. A witness who appeared before the industrial commission at Washington declared that the news print trust had imposed upon the newspaper publishers of the country an increase of \$4,800,000 per year in the cost of news print paper. This witness said he knew of two newspapers, each of which was paying an increase of \$150,000 a year on the paper used. It is generally agreed among newspaper men that relief would be obtained by the publishers if the tariff on woodpulp should be removed. Undoubtedly the removal of the tariff would give material relief to the consumers of paper;

and if this would be a good thing for the newspaper publishers or for the consumers of paper, why would not the removal of the tariff on other articles be beneficial to the consumers of those articles? And if the republican newspapers insist upon the removal of this duty in order to give them relief from trust impositions, why do they object to the consumers of other commodities obtaining similar relief?

A Good Suggestion. A reader makes the following suggestion: A number of republican papers have expressed great indignation because the Commoner protested against the nomination of Mr. Wells in St. Louis who had never expressed any desire to return to the party which he abandoned in 1896. These republican papers will have an opportunity to apply to some of the democratic cities the logic which they applied to the St. Louis situation. A number of good republicans left their party on the question of imperialism, and have not returned to it. Why wouldn't it be a good idea for the republicans of New York and other democratic cities, to nominate one of these former republicans with a view to harmonizing the party? As the contest will be "purely local" the fact that the candidate is still opposed to republican policies ought to make no difference, according to the argument advanced in favor of Mr. Wells.

When these republican papers begin to propose the nomination of such men, we shall know that their recent criticisms were sincere.

Vaccination Against Disease. Dr. John H. Girdner, one of the prominent physicians in New York City, has a very interesting article in the Junior Munsey on the virtue of vaccination. The following is an extract:

"The point of special interest in this connection is that the very fact that a virus has been found which renders the system immune to the infection of smallpox is excellent evidence that it is possible to obtain other lymph which will establish immunity against other infectious diseases. We say it is excellent evidence, because from what we know of nature's methods it is certain that order and system prevail throughout her kingdom. She does not do things in singles, but in series, and it is almost unreasonable to suppose that smallpox is the only disease in which it is possible to obtain an immunizing virus.

"It was hoped and believed, a few years ago, that the serum taken from the blood of a horse which had been injected repeatedly with the virus of diphtheria would cure a person suffering from diphtheria if injected under the patient's skin early enough in the attack. It was also believed that if this antitoxin was injected into a healthy person it would render that person immune to the germs of diphtheria, just as vaccination with cowpox renders him immune to smallpox. This antitoxin treatment of diphtheria has not proved entirely satisfactory, either as a curative or preventive remedy; it is still under judgment. But if it is finally found not to be the remedy sought for, and has to be discarded, the mere fact that it was brought forward shows the trend of the medical investigations of these times, and strengthens the hope that the real immunizing agent sought for in this and other diseases may yet be found. It is not at all unlikely that before the close of the new century physicians and health authorities will be as careful to see that the public is properly injected or vaccinated to protect them against measles, scarlet fever, yellow fever, and other infectious diseases, as they now are to see that the people generally are protected by vaccination from smallpox."